



JANUARY.—Single chart: 31 tracks; a little more than one every year.

**Remarks.**—A diagonal traced on the map, from Cape St. James to La Pérouse Strait, divides it in two halves; the one perfectly free of storms, comprises the China Sea, the Eastern Sea, and the Sea of Japan; the other is the Pacific ploughed by the depressions. Four centres are seen on the edge of the Eastern Sea and near the W. coast of Nippon, but they form a rare exception. The very few ones who venture off the W. of Palawan, along the 10<sup>th</sup> parallel, are soon filled up before reaching the coast of the continent.

As regards their origin, there is a well marked focus between the Carolines and the Marianas, probably between lat. 5° and 8°, east of the 140<sup>th</sup> meridian; others take shape on the Pacific, off the N. of Luzon, but it is difficult to trace them up to the precise birth place. At first, they generally travel towards N. or NW., recurve to NE. between the 20<sup>th</sup> and the 25<sup>th</sup> parallels, the turning point is often found between the 130<sup>th</sup> meridian and Formosa. Most of the tracks are seen to pass between the Bonin group and Japan; some cross Nippon making for the Sea of Okhotsk; but the majority go away on the Pacific, where they frequently acquire a great violence, as shown by the reports of the ships sailing between the Far East and Vancouver or San Francisco.

[Reproduced from Atlas of the Tracks of 620 Typhoons, 1893-1918, by Louis Froc, S. J., Director Zi-ka-wei Observatory, Zi-ka-wei-Chang-hai, 1920.]